

BECK CASE OUTCOME RESENTED BY ARMY

Inquiry Board Declares
the Days Concealed Facts
Regarding Killing.

CALLS ON WASHINGTON

Nephew of Slain Man Will
Present Matter and Ask
for New Investigation.

MRS. DAY IS PLEASED

State's Attorney Ready to Con-
tinue Case Provided New
Evidence Is Presented.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 9.—So far as the State of Oklahoma is concerned its case against Judge Jean P. Day, former member of the State Supreme Court commission, for the slaying of Lieut.-Col. Paul Ward Beck is closed.

Such is the present status of the case, and it will remain so, so far as the State is concerned, unless further evidence is placed in the hands of the county attorney, Forrest Hughes.

"I do not believe the evidence introduced at the inquest," Mr. Hughes said to-day, "would justify me in the expenditure of the State's money in prosecuting any murder charges against Judge Day."

"But supposing further evidence concerning the guilt of Judge Day should be presented to you?" he was asked. "In that case would you institute criminal proceedings against him?"

"I most certainly would," Mr. Hughes replied.

Defending the Uniform.

With the army men, however, it is another matter. Their attitude is best summed up, perhaps, in the signed statement which the board of inquiry gave to Mr. Hughes early this morning. The statement read:

"The board does not believe the version of the days as to the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Beck on the fatal morning was true. However, it does not believe that the testimony introduced at the inquest would justify filing of a charge of murder against Jean P. Day."

THOMAS G. LANPHER, Major Air Service, President.

V. L. BUNGE, Captain Air Service, member.

ROBERT S. McCULLOUGH, Captain Air Service, recorder.

Plainly the stand taken by the members of the army board of inquiry is one which has to do with the blemishing of the uniform rather than the good name of Beck. They refuse to believe particularly that part of the story told by Judge and Mrs. Day which had to do with the alleged attack by Beck upon Mrs. Day. Their frankly uttered opinion is to the effect that both Judge Day and his wife withheld facts and placed the brunt of the blame in the affair upon the shoulders of Beck.

Lieut. John Beck, nephew of Col. Beck, was particularly vehement concerning the verdict.

"Let them find Judge Day guilty if they want to," he said, "but there is one other equally to blame in the case as well as my uncle. Col. Beck would not have attacked any woman, nor would he have hidden behind any curtains at the approach of Judge Day or any one else."

Before boarding the train bearing his uncle's body to Arlington, Lieut. Beck said the matter would be laid before the intelligence bureau of the army at Washington. Transcripts of the testimony given at the inquest are being prepared and will be forwarded to Washington as soon as possible. The belief prevails that this action will result in an investigation of the affair being made by William J. Burns, chief of the United States Secret Service and Department of Justice, at the request of the army intelligence bureau.

Son Is Reticent.

Lieut. Paul Ward Beck, Jr., while feeling keenly the statements made at the inquest about his father, is more reticent than his cousin. While the son is equally as anxious to carry the matter through to an end, as his cousin, he has been more conservative in his statements.

"We of course are gratified by the jury's verdict," Mrs. Day said to-day. "We expected nothing else from fair minded men. The verdict upholds our honor and in a measure obliterates the stain that perhaps thoughtless worldly minded persons would have laid upon us. The humorous messages we have received from all over the State and the nation of sympathy and offers of assistance, it seems to me, are assurances that there is a great heart in the world which recognizes there need not be a sacrifice of virtue and honor in the deaths of tragedy."

"My daddy did right," said Doris Day. "My opinion hasn't been changed and I know the jury would be of the same mind."

Mr. Hughes said he would hold another conference with the Port Bill officers and would not announce a policy until after the conference.

BACKS TEXTILE STRIKERS.

A. F. L. Affiliated Bodies Vote Support to Men Out.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 9.—Moral and financial support is the striking textile workers here, who are members of the United Textile Workers of America, was voted to-day by the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. Both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting of the One Big Union on the Common Ben Levesley amplified his statement of yesterday that he was taking plans for a twenty-four hour sympathetic strike by workers of all kinds in the city. He said he would send ballots early this week to all workers to determine how many favored the plan and expected to be able to announce the result by next Sunday. He predicted that this would be "the earliest strike ever won."

VERMIN BIRD AND BEAST WAR DECLARED BY STATE

Conservation Commissioner Asks for Destruction of
Hunting House Cats, Red Squirrels, Sparrows,
Crows, Starlings and Three Kinds of Owls.

ALBANY, April 9.—In a letter to the officers of fish and game clubs throughout the State, Conservation Commissioner MacDonald asks all sportsmen to cooperate with the Conservation Commission in its war on "vermin." Those predatory birds and animals that kill birds and small game and damage farm and garden crops.

"If the wild life of the State is to be maintained in sufficient abundance to meet the legitimate demands of sport," writes Commissioner MacDonald, "more effective measures must be adopted for holding in check these birds and animals that prey upon the weaker and more defenseless species."

"The following birds and animals have been listed as undesirable and classed as vermin by the Conservation Commission, and their destruction is recommended:

Lynx
Bobcat
Hunting house cat
Red fox
Gray fox
Red squirrel
Weasel
House rat
Porcupine

Woodchuck
Crow
English sparrow
Starling
Sharp-shinned hawk
Cooper's hawk
Goshawk
Great horned owl
Great Gray owl

"The damage done to game by vermin is incalculable. The red squirrel spends much of his time during the breeding season hunting birds' nests, and in a single season will destroy as many as 200 eggs and the young of small birds. The scarcity of small birds in northern forests is attributed to these animals. Weasels are tireless hunters and in the course of a season destroy rabbits, quail and ruffed grouse in great numbers."

"Vagrant cats and cats gone wild are most destructive to birds and because of their large number and distribution throughout the State are probably the greatest single menace to song and insectivorous birds."

"Crows, in addition to the damage they do to the farmers' crops, also destroy more birds of all kinds, more birds' eggs and young poultry than any other bird on the 'black list,' and the aggregate damage done by the vast army of crows is tremendous."

"The great horned owl is a most dangerous enemy of pheasants, ruffed grouse, rabbits and other game, as well as the farmers' chickens."

"The damage to sports that is done every year by vermin would be difficult to exaggerate, and a most effective form of game protection is the extermination of vermin."

"Vermin control has been held by individual clubs with good results, the club offering one or more prizes for the highest score or scores made during the season; also drives have been held, usually directed against crows when they became exceptionally obnoxious. All of these help within their respective fields of activity. If the field can be made State-wide, and the war waged by every sportsman wherever he is afield, the results in the form of a greater abundance of game will many times over repay the efforts necessary to their accomplishment."

"For the first time in its history this country has adopted a naval policy. It means equality with the strongest. If that policy is now disregarded by the adoption of the bill which will strip the rank of a third rate naval power, which would have been the result of the recent conference."

"Had our delegates negotiated a treaty that placed this country below Great Britain or Japan in naval strength, they would have been denounced as traitors—not a single vote of the Senate would have been recorded in its favor—yet this bill proposes to place this country in that very position."

"The provisions of this bill are not only in opposition to the basic naval policy of the country, but are in opposition to the views of President Harding, Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander in Chief of the Fleet, the General Board and every navy officer that has been called in the hearing."

The minority members of the committee went into a detailed discussion of the figures contained in the bill reported, declaring that they contained many errors as to actual requirements. Attention is called, in turn, to the fact that the British navy is now composed of 110,000 men, and that the Japanese navy will have 68,252.

Violates Treaty Provision.

In connection with the British figures, naval officers explaining that the discrepancies that have been appearing for several days are due to the fact that while the British navy to-day has 110,000 men, it is the intention to reduce the manpower to 104,900 as soon as the naval treaty goes into effect, and then, within a year, to 85,000, which is the same number asked for by Secretary Denby.

"We maintain that both the spirit and the letter of the naval treaty are violated by the provisions of this bill," the minority members reported. "It neither maintains an adequate, efficient navy, nor upholds our proportion in the 5-5-3 ratio. We believe its passage economically and in principle is dangerous in practice."

"In view of the economic situation and of the unusual and onerous burdens that will confront our national Treasury in the coming year, and with the understanding that we are not forming a precedent in disregard to the treaty, we recommend that the enlisted personnel of the navy for the next fiscal year be fixed at 80,000 men and 6,000 apprentices, and that adequate provision be made to maintain the navy on this basis."

Representative Britten, who is the ranking Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, declared that "no log rolling pork barrel extravagance during my ten years in Congress has been so wasteful and ill timed as this reckless demoralization of the navy under the cloak of economy."

He issued a long statement analyzing the features of the bill and condemning the appropriations committee for making such a drastic cut.

"In the interest of world safety our ships must be maintained at the very highest point of efficiency, and yet we find a Congressional committee willing to force upon the country a much smaller ratio of men per ship than even Japan would countenance or England has."

"Would Make Navy a Joke."

"I do not believe the country will stand for this wholesale scuttling of the navy, and the quicker it is aroused to indignation the better."

"The appropriation bill would almost immediately throw 22 per cent. of the enlisted men out of service and so thoroughly destroy the morale of the balance that our navy would become a joke as a world protector."

"Should a limitation of 67,000 men be inflicted upon the navy it would mean the shutting down of practically every yard and station on the Atlantic coast, and the concentration of our forces in the Pacific. It would mean the curtailing of protection for the Panama Canal, American interests and trade in China, as well as in Central America would be hampered. The invaluable work being done in Europe, in the Mediterranean and Black seas for the expansion and protection of American trade would have to be discontinued for lack of men."

"The 67,000 enlisted men will allow but one hospital ship for the entire navy; aviation, the very backbone of our new national defense, would be limited to 2,200 men ashore and aloft, a most ridiculous comparison with the numbers carried in foreign aviation forces."

"Students and enlisted personnel in trade schools would be cut to 500, while men under training at the various stations would be cut to less than 3,200 and would, of course, necessitate the practical abandonment of every training station in the United States."

"Our ridiculously balanced navy would have to get along with two collars, one

WILL DOUBLE TRACK PACIFIC FOR SHIPS

Navy Department Seeks Co-
operation of British, Canadian
and Japanese.

WOULD LESSEN DANGERS

Increasing Traffic Requires
Early Solution of Mari-
time Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Associated Press).—Definite steps toward "double tracking" the North Pacific Ocean to avoid dangers of congested steamship traffic have been taken by the hydrographic office of the Navy Department. Cooperation of the Japanese, Canadian and British naval and steamship authorities has been sought. It was learned to-day, and "double tracking" on which a decision finally will be made, possibly in the near future.

The project contemplates mapping out the most favorable courses from North Pacific ports on this side to Japan and return, west bound and east bound traffic following prescribed routes well separated from each other as is done in the North Atlantic to reduce the danger of collision.

"The increasing traffic in the North Pacific has made this question press for an early solution," Capt. F. B. Bassett, hydrographer of the navy and head of the hydrographic office, wrote to a number of the best known mariners traveling in the Pacific between Seattle and Vancouver and the Japanese islands. The office has received responses from most of these mariners giving their actual experience, which in some cases covers thirty years.

In all cases the mariners report that it is very desirable to establish such lanes, due to the increasing traffic and to the prevalence of fog on the route, which introduces grave danger of collision between opposite bound vessels.

A summary of all reports received has indicated that the double steaming corridor proposed would be well to the north of the great circle route from San Francisco to Yokohama, Orient bound, and to the northern lane and homebound ships to the southern pathway. The arrangement was said to provide the best probable weather conditions as well as the aid of favorable currents.

"Several interesting facts were emphasized by recent reports of mariners," Capt. Bassett said, "including the confirmation of a counter current southward of the Aleutian Islands, which aided westbound vessels. This counter current is opposite to the Japan current, which is the dominating current of the North Pacific and has a circulation somewhat similar to that of the Gulf stream in the Atlantic."

"The Japanese current impinges on the northwest shores of Vancouver and Washington and affects the climatic conditions of these places just as the Gulf stream affects the climatic conditions of the British Isles and West Indies."

Among the reports on Pacific voyages received is one which Capt. Bassett said illustrated exactly "how not to do it." The skipper, in this case, heading out from a North Pacific port for Japan, determined to drop down to the "horse latitudes," the great central floor in each ocean, between the paths of favorable winds and currents, and buck his way straight across.

"His determination, or stubbornness, added about seven days to the time necessary to make the trip," Capt. Bassett said. "Had he followed the lane of least resistance, as indicated by the pilot charts, giving the prevailing wind and weather."

The record of that voyage shows ten distinct gales, and the skipper was unable to make a daily record of cross seas and unfavorable winds.

DETROIT WILL VOTE
ON BUYING RAILWAYS

Decision to Be Made by Voters
on April 17.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DETROIT, April 9.—On April 17 Detroit will vote on whether to accept the offer of \$19,500,000 made by the Detroit United Railway for the sale of its lines. Three years ago the company refused an offer of \$21,000,000 made by the city for the same lines.

Should the voters decide in favor of the purchase it is estimated the cost to the city, including interest, will reach more than \$40,000,000 before all liabilities could be discharged.

Red Hair and Large Ears
Sought for Radio Work

YOUNG men with red hair and big ears make the best radio operators in the world according to Lieutenant-Commander Richard Condon, recruiting officer of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, who said yesterday he wanted young men of that description to join the radio school, which opens to-night on the U. S. S. Illinois, anchored off Ninety-seventh street in the Hudson River. Lieutenant-Commander Condon said men with red hair are always alert, and that big ears aid in the tuning of radio instruments.

WOODSMEN ARRIVE
FOR STILLMAN CASE

Fifteen Reach Montreal to
Testify Before Commission;
Hearing To-day.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Representatives of the law firms which for eighteen months have been fighting the Stillman divorce battle in New York State were assembled here to-night for their first skirmish in Canada to-morrow before Commissioner Eugene H. Godin.

Fifteen woodsmen residing along the St. Maurice Valley, where the plaintiff, James A. Stillman, millionaire banker, charged that Mrs. Anne U. Stillman misappropriated herself with an Indian guide, Fred Beaulieu, also came to Montreal to-day, ready to support Mrs. Stillman and the guide by their testimony. Twenty-five other witnesses from camps along the St. Maurice are expected to reach Montreal during the week.

Through the testimony of some of these Canadians Mrs. Stillman will seek to prove her latest charge that Mr. Stillman's agents bribed and sought to bribe a few of the woodsmen to swear they saw her and Beaulieu acting improperly. That such witnesses must undergo a penetrating cross-examination was accepted as certain when the banker's staff of lawyers, seven in all, arrived to-day. Among them was William Rand, who previously has entered the hearings only when witnesses supporting counter charges against Mr. Stillman were to be cross-examined.

Beaulieu expressed a willingness to testify, but it is not believed he will be called. Among the data to be offered in evidence here are several affidavits of Canadians who saw Mrs. Stillman upon her summer jaunts along the St. Maurice and at the Stillman camp at Grand Anse, Quebec, where Beaulieu was employed. The defense also will submit a number of photographs of the camp. Thus they hope to break down the descriptions given by witnesses for the plaintiff who swore they looked through keyholes and windows and observed Mrs. Stillman and Beaulieu together.

GRAND JURY SUMMONS
ARBuckle WITNESSES

Two Women to Be Examined
About Their Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The third trial of Rescoe Arbuckle on a charge of manslaughter enters its closing week to-morrow. It is believed that the final arguments will be made Wednesday or Thursday.

Mrs. Virginia Warren, Chicago nurse, and Mrs. Helen Madeline Whitehurst, defense witnesses, are under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow night, to be questioned regarding their testimony. The women were served with the subpoenas during the court session Saturday.

Mrs. Whitehurst repudiated a deposition signed by her in Chicago, in which it was alleged that she frequently saw Miss Rappaport at the Elsie Howe. Mrs. Warren testified that Miss Rappaport experienced a premature childbirth. Other witnesses claiming close acquaintance with Miss Rappaport, said they never had heard of the incident.

\$15,000,000 RUSSIAN AID.

Drug Supply Now on Way to Relieve Pestilence.

Fifteen million dollars worth of drugs and other supplies are now on the way to Russia, according to the most recent statement of the American Relief Administration. The supplies include disinfectants, dressings and hospital equipment, sent to relieve pestilence expected in the spring. The supplies provided out of the \$2,000,000 fund donated by the Red Cross last fall would equip 500 drug stores, it was announced.

TARIFF BILL SENT TO PUBLIC PRINTER

It Will Be Reported Formally
to Senate Tuesday or
Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., April 9.

A Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD a week ago to-night said the tariff bill would be reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate within a few days "with the foreign valuation plan attached." That prediction has been fulfilled.

With the American valuation plan discarded as the underlying principle of the new tariff schedules by a vote in the committee of 7 to 3, the bill is now in final form and in the hands of the printer. It will be formally reported to the Senate on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The tariff schedules were changed all through the bill when it was decided to adopt the principle of foreign valuation. The rates in the House bill were based on American valuation, and when the Senate discarded that scheme it was necessary to make ad valorem rates higher to protect American industries.

The dispatch explained that the big issue before the Finance Committee last week was whether the higher American valuation should be the basis of the rates, or the lower foreign valuation. It said a week ago that "a majority is veering toward the foreign valuation plan with a rider to the effect that the President be authorized to raise or lower the tariff rates as much as 50 per cent, to equalize conditions resulting from cheapened costs of production abroad."

The details of the revised bill are being carefully guarded, but it was announced officially last night that the foreign valuation plan had been adopted. It is expected that the tariff bill will remain before the Senate about two months. The debate will be long and involved. Each individual rate will be carefully scrutinized when the bill is brought to amendment. The measure contains 435 pages.

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PRESIDENT DEFENDED IN CIVIL SERVICE CASES

He Should Have Free Hand,
Says Bartlett.

Washington, April 9.—A national administration holding a mandate from the people to carry out certain policies should have a perfectly free hand to select "all those higher officials to whom must be entrusted administrative and executive discretion," Assistant

Postmaster-General Bartlett, former president of the Civil Service Commission, declared to-day.

The tendency to include higher paid officials within the scope of the civil service law, he declared, would retard efforts to "perfect civil service within its admittedly proper sphere affecting the great body of Federal workers."

Reviewing the history of the statute under which the commission functions, Mr. Bartlett recalled that its first proponents cited \$1,800 as the maximum salary of Government employees to be brought under the law.

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STREET FLOOR

Saks & Company

BROADWAY at 34th STREET

CHEAPER TO COMPLETE SOUTH DAKOTA, HE SAYS

Vogelgesang Asks Shipping
Board to Launch Vessel.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 9.

Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang, commandant of the battleship South Dakota, has recommended to the naval scrapping board that the battleship South Dakota be completed sufficiently to launch, it was learned to-day.

This is one of the practical problems confronting the three naval technical experts who are framing plans to carry out the terms of the naval treaty as they apply to the scrapping of the doomed warships. Like several similar suggestions, it is now under consideration and probably will be settled to-morrow when the board will frame its report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Recommending that the South Dakota be launched, Capt. Vogelgesang pointed out that this can be accomplished at a cost of less than a quarter of a million dollars which he believes will eventually prove the most economical way of disposing of her.

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and Tomorrow (Tuesday)
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